SAID TO HAVE OFFERED HIS SERVICES

TO THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. A CABINET PORTFOLIO TO BE TENDERED TO A

MEMBER OF THE CUBAN JUNTA IN NEW-YORK-COMMISSIONERS WHO HAVE

NOT RETURNED - GOMEZ

HARD PUSHED. Havana, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 13.-It is announced semi-officially that General Sanguily, the insurgent leader, has written to Marshal Blanco, offering the latter his services un-

conditionally. A dispatch recently received here from Madrid says that the autonomic Cabinet for Cuba will not be formed until the Reformists and Autonomists unite in one party, and it is added that the Reformist Deputy, Amblard, who is now in Madrid, will, on his arrival in New-York, offer to Manuel Rafael Angulo, a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta, a portfolio in the new Cabinet, in order to induce him to return

to Cuba. Later advices from Madrid indicate that Deputy Amblard will be intrusted with the task of making other offers to the Cuban Junta when he reaches New-York. He is said to have informed the Spanish Ministers that he counted upon the adherence of General Sangully to the new order of things, and if it is true that Sanguily has offered his services to the Captain-General, the influence of Ambiard at Madrid will be greatly increased. In fact, he is said to have already received considerable sums of money to meet his expenses; and it is further stated that the Reformists and Autonomists here will not definitely complete their union

until his return to Havana.

The commissioners sent by General Pando to different parts of the island, with instructions to negotiate with the insurgents looking to their acceptance of the autonomous form of government proposed by Spain, have not returned in a single case. This seems to confirm the reports that some of them have been hanged by the insurgents, and that others have elected to remain with the enemy. It is reported, for instance, that Juan Delgado, the insurgent leader, has hanged the two commissioners who

were sent to him with peace propositions. Some of the richest Spanlards of Cuba have held further meetings here, at Clenfuegos and at Sagua, to consider the advisability of sending a petition to President McKinley, asking for the establishment of a United States protectorate over Cuba if, within six months, the Government's plans for the pacification of the island give no result.

The Government at Madrid has cabled to Marshal Blanco ordering him to procure by all possible means supplies for the troops and others in need of them, pointing out that the Spanish

in need of them, pointing out that the Spanish agitation in Cuba on this subject is contrary to the interests of the present monarchy and in favor of the Carlist agitation in Spain.

It is officially announced that the Spanish forces under the command of General Pando, in the Province of Puerto Principe, have been pushing the insurgent leader, General Maximo Gomez, so closely that he was obliged, with about two hundred men, to seek refuge in the woods and mountains of Las Delicias.

General Arolas according to a dispatch from

woods and mountains of Las Delicias.

General Arolas, according to a dispatch from Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, has accidentally wounded himself with a revolver. His condition is not regarded as serious.

During the recent engagement at Caiman, on the south coast, the insurgent leader Collazo was wounded. To-day ten armed insurgents surrendered there.

During the skirmish on the River Seco, near Guines, this province the well-known insurgent leader Pitirre was killed, together with a lieutenant and two privates.

tenant and two privates.

The insurgent Colonel Antonio Lopez Perez surrendered several days ago in the province of Santa Clara.

Tomas Entrada Palma, of the Cuban from his home up the State, where he goes weekly to spend Sunday, and refused to be seen in regard to the dispatch from Havana which credits General

to the dispatch from Havena which credits General Sanguily, the insurgent leader, with having offered Marshal Blanco his services. The report is generally discredited by the Cuban Junta.

Mr. Angulo could not be found last night. He formerly lived at No. 236 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. Henry Del Monte, who knows Mr. Angulo lives at that address, and is a member of the Cuban Junta. He says that Angulo is not and never has been a member of the Junta. Angulo is, added Mr. Del Monte, in favor of home rule, but not of independence, and sympathizes to some degree with the Spanish. As to the report that General Sanguily has offered his services to Blanco, Mr. Del Morte said that it was utterly ridiculous.

PALL RIVER'S WAGE REDUCTION.

TREASURERS AND OVERSEERS TO SUFFER WITH THE OPERATIVES.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 13.-It was learned to-day that the Manufacturers' Committee, which is in charge of the details of the pending reduction in the wages of mill operatives, will recommend that the salaries of the treasurers be reduced in the same proportion as the wages of the hands, and each member of the committee has agreed to bring about this reduction in his own mill. The com-mittee has also decided that all overseers and others not usually included in cutdowns should come under the order.

The price for weaving a cut of print cloth will be reduced from 18 to 16 cents. In the departments where the least pay is received the full cut will not be made. The committee also agreed that a could hear, in view of the curtailment of production in Fall River mills during the last year.

Notice of the reduction will be posted in the mills to-morrow or on Wednesday, but the details of the new schedule will not be given out until a day or two later. If the operatives ask for a conference, the committee will recommend that it be granted, but an address, as was talked of at first, will not be prepared, unless something new develops to call for it. The committe is unant-mously in favor of including everybody connected with the mills in the reduction, and also in opposing a strike in every way possible. If the mills should be closed, their competitors in other places would have a great advantage.

THREE BOYS BURNED TO DEATH.

ALL DUE TO THE STARTING OF A FIRE WITH

KEROSENE OIL Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Warren, Penn., says: "At Auguston, near here, between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning Mrs. E. R. Fredericks, wife of an employe of the sawmill, started the kitchen fire with kerosene. An explosion followed, throwing the burning oil over the kitchen. Mr. Fredericks started out to alarm the neighbors, overlooking in his excitement three sleeping boys, aged eight, six and four years respectively, in the upper part of the house. The mother succeeded in escaping with her baby, though both were hadly burned. The latter was probably farally burned. The fire was extinguished and the bodies of the three boys found burned beyond recognition."

A PRIEST RENOUNCES HIS RELIGION. Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 13.-There were no services Sunday in the "Old Catholic" Church, of this city. The Rev. A. A. Miller, the priest of the parish, has resigned from his charge, has renounced the re-ligion of the "Old Catholics," and has accepted the Protestant faith. The Rev. Mr. Miller states that he has resigned because the congregation was not ne has resigned because the congregation was not willing to accept and abide by the Old Catholic reforms. These include the introduction of the public confession, instead of private confession, and the abolishing of the Order of the Virgin Mary.

FARMER'S WIFE ASSAILED BY THIEVES. Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Two masked men en-tered the farmhouse of Albert J. Lawton, in the town of Watertown, about six miles from this city, THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

HAS IT REALLY BEGUN?-A TURNING-POINT IN THE HISTORY OF GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13 .- The "Novosti" says that the absence of protests from the other Powers against Germany's evident determination to remain at Kiao-Chau Bay indicates that the partition of China has actually begun, and will proceed quickly.

Another newspaper expresses the belief that the United States, among other Powers, may object to the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chau Bay by Germany.

Russian official circles, however, appear indifferent to the step taken by Germany. Berlin, Dec. 13.-A number of civic, military and University deputations at Kiel waited upon

Prince Henry of Prussia on Saturday, to wish him bon voyage. The rector of the University said: "In all German lands the feeling prevails that we are reaching a decisive turning-point in the history of Germany. The German universities,

which are the nurseries not only of science but of patriotism, stand beside the Fatherland whenever its honor or greatness is at stake." Prince Henry replied: "I enthusiastically undertake the voyage (to China) at the personal insistance of the Emperor, and with the consciousness of thereby contributing to German

might and greatness." The Prince added: "There are reasons to hope for a peaceful solution of the difficulties with

News has reached this city that the Chinese authorities have reopened the telegraph office at Kiao-Chau, in the province of Shantung, and the Tsintan office, in the same province.

HAYTI'S NEW CABINET.

NAMES OF THE MINISTERS PROCLAIMED-GERMAN SHIPS LEAVE PORT AU

PRINCE TO-DAY. Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 13.-A proclamation was published here at noon to-day, announcing the composition of the new Haytian Ministry, as follows:

Minister of the Interior-AUGUSTE TANCREDE Mit ister of Commerce and Finance—M. PLAISANCE.
Minister of Exterior Relations and Worship—BRUTUS
ST. VICTOR.

Minister of War and Marine GUILLAUME VELBRUN (who is now President of the Chamber). Minister of Public Works and Agriculture CINCIN-NATUS LECONTE. Minister of Justice and Public Instruction-ANTOINE CARMELEAU.

Washington, Dec. 13.-Mr. Leger, Haytlan Minister to the United States, said to-night that the new Cabinet might still be considered Liberal in complexion, although not so pronounced in character as the one which had just resigned. Berlin, Dec. 13.-The German schoolships Charlotte and Stein, which were engaged in the recent demonstration against Hayti, will leave Port au Prince to-morrow, the former going to San Domingo and the latter sailing for Hayana.

sels which a week ago presented the ultimatum of Germany to Hayti, collected the indemnity demanded as a result of the imprisonment of Emil Lueders, a German subject, and received the salute of the German flag, in full satisfaction for the outrage complained of by Germany.

RICHTER ATTACKS PRINCE HOHENLOHE. Berlin, Dec. E.-In the Reichstag to-day Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, maintained that the affair with Hayti proved that the German Navy affair with Hayti proved that the time was adequate to the demands likely to be made upon it, and opposed the proposition to increase the allowance of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, whom he attacked for falling to promise the repeal of the prohibition against political ssociations. The Chancellor replied that he still hoped that, efore the Civil Code of Prussia was enforced, before the Civil Code of Prussia was enforced, some arrangement would be arrived at to repeal the prohibition referred to.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE LIKELY TO GO ON.

THE UNIONS VOTE ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY NOT TO

ACCEPT THE PROPOSALS OF THE EMPLOYERS.

London, Dec. 13.—The ballot taken by the unions of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is alof the Amanimous against accepting the proposals of the employers.

The ballot was the result of the failure of the formal conference between the representatives of the striking engineers and their employers, which began on November 24, and after several sessions was adjourned on December 3 until December 14, in order to allow the delegates of the engineers to submit to the various unions the terms of the masters. The employers, through their representamastera. The employers, through their representatives at the conference, declined to recede from their position respecting freedom in the management of their business, without the interference of the unions, and emphatically pronounced against a reduction in the hours of labor on the ground that such a dimunition would mean a smaller output and inability to meet foreign competitors. The gen-eral impression, when the conference was adjourned to allow the ballot, was that, unless the unions ac cepted these terms, there would be a renewal of the

The strike began on July 13 last, with a lockou on the part of some of the engineers, followed by the engineers calling out a large number of men, until about one hundred thousand engineers were thrown out of work. The ostensible reason for the strike was the question of payment for overtime and, incidentally, for eight hours work per day. The engineers have insisted on eight hours work and that all overtime must count as one and a quarter time for the first two hours and as one time and a half after that.

GEN. KEMPSTER'S REAR GUARD CUT OFF.

THE RESULT WAS A FIGHT, IN WHICH FOUR HIGH LANDERS WERE KILLED.

Simla, Dec. 13.-General Kempster's rear guard according to official dispatches from the front, while transporting a number of wounded, was cut off by the tribermen on Saturday, near Sher-Khel, and was obliged to entrench for the night.

In the morning there was severe fighting, but the British finally rushed the village and dislodged the enemy. The Highlanders lost four killed and fourteen wounded, and there were several casualties among the Sepoys before the rear guard of the brigade was finally relieved.

FEDERATION OF LABOR IN SESSION. Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13.+The American Federation of Labor began its annual session in this city to-day with an attendance of more than one hundred delegates from different States, President Gompers presiding. Havelock Wilson and Edward Harford, delegates from England, were introduced. Milliam Amison, of the local typographical union, delivered an address of welcome, to which President Gompers responded. The report of the Committee on Credentials was presented, after which President Gompers read his annual address.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEX.

Albany, Dec. 13.—The National Association of Credit Men, which was organized in June, 1896, filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. Its principal office is in New-York and its directors are W. H. Freston, of Sioux City, Iowa; Frederick W. Stanart, of Denver; W. N. Moore, of Kansas City; A. C. Case, of Pittsburg; E. A. Young, of St. Paul; James B. Forgan, of Chicago; M. E. Bannin, of New-York; H. B. Gliespie, of Detroit; B. G. McMahon, of Toledo, Ohio; W. C. L. Hawkins, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Samuel Rosenthal, jr., of Baltimore.

STRONG FIGHT BY LUETGERT'S COUNSEL. Chicago, Dec. 13.—The attorneys, Harmon and Ries, in their defence of A. L. Luetgert, have de-cided to base a strong fight on the point of corpus last evening, and brutally assaulted Mrs. Lawton. They were identified by Mrs. Lawton as Burt and Edward McBride, who live near the Lawton farm, and they are now in the county jail, in this city. Their object was to rob the house. Mrs. Lawton received six bad cuts in the head, but will probably secoves. delecti. They have been making a special study of

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS SUCCEEDED IN DE-PRIVING 128,000 BLACK MEN OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Columbia, Dec. 13 (Special).-South Carolina has just succeeded in effectually disfranchising 128,000 negroes, and with last week terminated all hopes of having the suffrage clause, under which it was done, declared unconstitutional by the Federal

In 1895 a Constitutional Convention was called for the avowed purpose on the part of Senator Tillman and others of forever and effectually removing the negro in this State from politics. How to do in the face of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, and at the same time not disfranchise a single white man, was the problem with which the Convention was confronted. After weeks of deliberation the following clause was in-serted in the article on the right of suffrage, which

it was hoped would accomplish the desired end: "Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration who can read any section in this Constitution, when read to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain when read to them by the registration officer, shall

At the time of the introduction of this "understanding clause." as it was called, the ablest lawyers in the convention expressed grave doubts as to whether it would stand if its constitutionality were assailed before the Federal courts. As n better solution was offered, this was adopted, with the hope that no test of it would be made in the courts by the disqualified negroes. Their anticipa-tions have been verified, and, since the registration books have been closed for the last time this year, there no longer remains any chance for the "un-derstanding clause" to be declared in contravention to the Fifteenth Amendmen L

That this clause has been effectual in accom-plishing what was intended by it none will gainsay Under its operations only 12,000 of South Carolina's 140,000 negroes of voting age have become qualified electors. At the same time, its operation in favor of the whites has been equally effectual, for 90,000 have been duly registered. This State's electorate is thus composed of 20,000 white and 12,000 negro

After January 1 the qualifications for registration are educational and property. The Constitution provides:

Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered: Provided, That he can both read and write any section of this Constitution submitted to im by the registration officer or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the revious year on property in this State assessed at

RESCUED FROM A SINKING SHIP.

THE CREW OF THE HJEMMET SAVED BY HEROIC WORK OF THE KILDONA'S SAILORS.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 13 (Special).-The Britsh steamship Kildona, Captain Roberts, arrived this morning, bringing the shipwrecked crew of the Norwegian bark Hjemmet, which sprung a leak about two weeks ago and went down in mid-Atlantic on Sunday, December 5, Captain H. N. Nymann, his mate and crew of eight men are destitute, having lost all their belongings, and are

Captain Roberts told a thrilling story of the rescue of the unfortunate seamen by the chief officer, D. W. Crockatt, and five of his men. "We sighted the bark at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. December 5," he said, "and at once put about to rescue the r fellows, who would have gone to eternity we had been rwelve hours later. The sea was empestuous, and a heavy gale blowing west-north tempestuous, and a heavy gale blowing west-north-west. The water swept over our decks and smashed davits. I sent Crockatt off in a lifeboat with five of my best men, and it was a fight for life on their part to reach the lil-fated bark. Again and again they tried to run allougside the craft, but each time they were dashed back. Several of them fumped for our boat, and it was only by chance that Crockatt succeeded in fishing them out. The mate jumped overboard, and our boatswain caught Fim with a boathook. Crockatt finally got them all off by Il o'clock, and we resumed our course to New-port News.

port News.

Captain Nymann's story of the rescue is similar to that of Captain Roberts. The Hjemmet was built in 1863 and registered at Stavanger. Norway She was owned by T. Meling. There was no insurance on ship or cargo, so far as Captain Nymannes.

TROUBLES OVER COLORED PUPILS.

SEPARATE SCHOOLHOUSES PROVIDED FOR THEIR

Alton, Ill., Dec. 13 - The Alton public school color-line fight will be transferred to Springfield. Mayor Henry Bruesgemann, City Attorney H. S. Baker and an attorney, J. F. McGinnis, will go there to-day to file in the State Supreme Court the final day to file in the State Supreme Control and answer of this city to the petition of the colored citizens, Paimer and Brenholt, for a writ of mandamus to compel the admission of colored children indiscriminately to all public schools in this city. conveniently located and perfectly equipped school-houses and assigning the colored pupils thereto, has acted clearly within the law, and has not only made no discrimination against the colored chil-dren, but has acted for their best moral and in-

tellectual advancement. aggressive, is on as severely as ever. No colored child is allowed to enter any other than the new schools assigned to them, and while the attendance in the latter has slightly increased, the colored people generally have persisted in their policy of keeping their children at home rather than to submit to the dictation of the Board of Education.

BISHOP EXCOMMUNICATES A BRIDE.

MARRIED BY A PROTESTANT SHE OFFENDED THE

Times" from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "Religious circles in this city were stirred up yesterday by the public excommunication of Mrs. Charles Miller, formerly Miss Katherine Moriarity. This action was taken because the young woman was married by a Protestant minister.

"The letter of excommunication from the Right Rev. Bishop Burke, addressed to the Rev. Father Newman, pastor of the Cathedral congregation, was read at all of the services to the Cathedral. On Thursday of last week Miss Moriarity was On Thursday of last week Miss Moriarity was married to Charles A. Miller, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. George A. Trenholm. After the marriage services a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. In his letter of excommunication, Bishop Burke spoke of the unusual publicity that had been given to the affair and for that reason placed, not only Mrs. Miller, but all her relatives and all Catholics who participated in her marriage ceremonies, under the ban of the Church."

ARSENIC IN MRS. JONES'S STOMACH.

PROFESSOR WOODS'S REPORT, ON WHICH A MURDER CHARGE MAY BE BASED.

Somersworth, N. H., Dec. 13.-Professor Wood, of Harvard, has made a report to Coroner Grant, of this city, to the effect that he found arsenic in the stomach of Mrs. Sally W. Jones, which was submitted to him for examination some time ago. Mrs. Jones died at her home in Milton, N. H., last winter, and in June her son said there had been trouble between his father and his mother over some property and asked that the body be disintered and examined. After an appeal to Attorney-General Eastman the man's petition was granted and the body was taken up. Professor Wood said General Eastman the man's petition was granted and the body was taken up. Professor Wood said that in the stomach and the intestines he found arsenic, which was administered before death, and could not be due to the use of embalming fluid. Coroner Grant will communicate the finding of Professor Wood to County Solicitor Mason.

THE GLENOCHIL FLOATED AT LAST. Delaware Breakwater, Dec. 13.-The British steamer Glenochil, which went aground on the new bleamer Glenochil, which went aground on the new Delaware Breakwater on November 20, was pulled off the rocks to-day. She started for Philadelphia in tow of the tugs North America and Protector. About fifty feet of her bottom is in bad condition, and she will have to go into dry-dock.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE A NEW HOTEL. St. Louis, Dec. 13.—It is announced that St. Louis will soon have a new hotel costing \$2,000,000. It is said that several Chicagoans and a well-known hotel man of Indianapolis will furnish the capital.

The site selected for the new hostlery is at Olive
and Twelfth sts., where an option has been secured on the property. The company which has
been formed hopes to begin construction next

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO. MRS. M'KINLEY'S FUNERAL.

SERVICES TO BE HELD TO-DAY IN THE CHURCH OF WHICH SHE WAS

LONG A MEMBER. Canton, Ohio, Dec. 13.-The funeral of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'cleck, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she had long been a member. It was the preference of the President and the other immediate relatives to have a simple private service at the old McKinley homestead, but, yielding to the urgent request of neighbors, old-time friends and members of the church, they consented to the hold-

ing of public services. The services will open with a chant, "Still, Still with Thee," by the Æolian Quartet, which will render all of the music of the service. This will be followed by prayer by the Rev. E. P. Herbruck. Two hymns which were especial favorites with Mrs. McKinley have been chosen to be given by the quartet. The Rev. Dr. Milligan, of the Presbyterian Church, will announce "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the Rev. Mr. Roper, of the Baptist Church, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The quartet will also sing "Lead, Kindly Light."

A Scriptural lesson will be read by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Trinity Lutheran Church, and a brief address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Manchester, Mrs. McKinley's pastor. The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Afee, of the Broad Street Methodist Church, of Columbus, who was Mr. McKinley's pastor while he was Governor of Ohio. After the services an opportunity will be given to the congregation to take a last look at the face of Mrs. McKinley.

The indications are that the funeral will be the largest ever held in Canton. Business will practically be suspended in the city. All the churches will be represented at the services, and distinguished men will be present from all parts of the country.

The coffin containing the body of Mrs. Mc-Kinley is nearly buried in a sea of flowers. During the day many express wagons have carried loads of floral offerings to the house. They come to Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, who, through all the trials of the last ten days, scarcely left the bedside of her dying

Messages of sympathy and tokens of regard come from greater distances than flowers can be sent. The wires and the mails are overloaded with words of condolence. President Faure of France, American Ambassadors abroad, United States consuls, the Ambassadors of other countries stationed at Washington, Governors of States, Judges, United States Senators, Congressmen and other public officials, Grand Army posts and friends by the thousand from all parts of the civilized world have sent expressions of their sympathy to the home of the mother of the President of the United States.

Flags on the Court House, City Hall and other public buildings have floated at haif-mast all The Business Men's Association, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to suspend business during the hours of the funeral, from 1 to 3 o'clock, and close their stores and offices.

Several members of the Cabinet will attend the funeral. Vice-President Hobart has announced that he cannot come. The officials from Washington will reach Canton to-morrow morning. Early this morning President McKinley took

a brisk walk in the bracing air. He kept close

within doors during the greater part of the day.

but took a short walk near the house late this CABINET MEMBERS START FOR CANTON. TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S

MOTHER.

Cabinet who will attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley, mother of the President, in Canton to-morrow, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock tonight over the Pennsylvania Railroad. There were in the party Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney-General and Mrs. McKenna, Postmaster-General Gary, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Bliss, Mr. Porter, secretary to the President, and Mrs. Porter. The party will reach Canton about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and will leave that place for Washington to-morrow night. The President will return with them, and there will be in addition several of the President's personal friends from Canton.

The White House will be closed to visitors tomorrow, and the flags on all the public buildings will be at half-mast, but the departments will not be closed. There were a number of floral tributes from the members of the Cabinet on the Canton train, also one from Vice-President Hobart, and one from Secretary and Mrs. Por-

SYMPATHY FROM BLANCO AND CONGOSTO. Havana, Dec. 13.-Marshal Blanco and José Congosto, Secretary-General of Cuba, called on Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee to-day and tendered their condolences on the death of the mother of President McKinley.

PENCOYD WORKS LOSE THE CONTRACT.

THEIR BID WAS THE LOWEST, BUT A DUTCH

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—News has been received by the A. & P. Roberts Company, operating the Pen-coyd Iron Works, that their bid for the bridge over the River Yssel, near Westervoort, to be built for the Government of Holland, had been rejected, and that the next lowest bidder, a Dutch firm, had received the contract. The bid submitted by the Pencoyd people was \$174,000, the lowest offer, while that of the successful firm was \$478,000. The Messrs. Roberts are not greatly disappointed, as Messrs. Roberts are not greatly disappointed, as they were aware that great objection had been made by the citizens of Holland and the local bid-ders to allowing a Government contract to go out to learn that they were able to underbid the foreign companies.

DRANK FROM THE WRONG BOTTLE.

A MISTAKE WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 13.—James O'Connell. a car-penter, living in the town of Scipio, about two miles north of Mapleton, with his wife and four children, died in great agony yesterday morning from poison taken by mistake. For a week O'Con-neil had suffered from a severe cold, but was able to be about the house. Medicine for the treatment to be about the house. Medicine for the treatment of his cold was placed on a shelf in the house alongside a similar bottle containing carbolic acid, used in the treatment of a sick horse. Yesterday O'Connell heard a noise coming from the barn. He prepared to go out to the barn, and while doing so thought he would take some of the medicine for his cold. By mistake he picked up the acid and swallowed a large amount of it. Instantly he realized his mistake, and a messenger was sent for a doctor, but before aid reached the house O'Connell was dead.

WILLIAM LAMPSON'S WILL SUSTAINED. HE LEFT MOST OF HIS ESTATE TO TALE UNI-

Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Judge North, as Surro-gate of Genesee County, handed down a decision to-day dismissing the contest over the will of Will-iam Lampson, the Leroy banker, who died on Feb-ruary 14, leaving an estate of over half a million dolall but about \$35,000 of which he bequeathed

Mrs. Laura Ann Brooks, of St. Paul, an aunt of Mrs. Laura Ann Brooks, of St. Paul, an aunt of Mr. Lampson, contested the will on the ground that there is a State law which forbids foreign corporations to receive bequests where the will bequeathing them was executed within two months before the death of the testator, which was the case in this instance. Judge North holds that the law does not govern in this case. The contestant, who would receive at least \$400,000 if the will were broken, will appeal from the Surrogate's decision. WORKING FOR RECIPROCITY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING AS RAP. IDLY AS POSSIBLE.

Washington, Dec. 13.-The negotiation of reciprocity arrangements and treaties under the terms of the Tariff act are going on at the State Department under the direction of Commissioner Kasson with as much speed as the delicate and complicated nature of the subjects treated warrants. The first steps have been taken for arrangements with a number of countries, but none of them have as yet been completed. This, however, is not, it is said at the State Department, in any degree remarkable, since the history of the reciprocity arrangements made under the McKinley act of 1890 shows that only one of them was concluded within the first year after the passage of the act, and the others were made during the

second year. The negotiations with France have come to a stop for the time being, owing to the change in the Embassy here and the fact that there is as yet no Ambassador to take up the work where it was dropped by M. Patenotre. It is learned, however, that M. Patenôtre has met M. Cambon, who will succeed him in the Embassy, in Paris, and that a conference is in progress respecting the reciprocity arrangement. It is be-lieved that when M. Cambon appears in Wash-ington he will be prepared to go ahead with the negotiations without delay.

BRAM TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.

HIS CONVICTION OF MURDER REVERSED BY THE

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Dec. 13.-In the United States Su preme Court to-day an opinion was handed down by Justice White in the case of Thomas Bram, under sentence of death by the United States Circuit Court for the Massachusetts District, for the murder of the captain of the bark Herbert Puller, at sea, in July, 1896. The decision of the Circuit Court was reversed on the ground that the lower court erred in admitting the testimony of the detective with whom Bram conversed in Hallfax. The conclusion was reached that "an influence was exerted," and that "as any doubt as to whether the confession was voluntary must be determined in favor of the accused, we cannot escape the conclusion that error was committed by the trial court in admitting the confession under the circumstances.

confession under the circumstances." The lower court was directed to grant a new trial. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Brown dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court. Justice Brewer read a vigorous opinion giving his views. He held that the testimony of the detective was not open to objection. "Clearly, therefore," he said, "the court properly overly, therefore," he said, "the court properly overly the objection at that time made to giving his testimony of the statement of the defendant."

PRIEST THREATENED WITH MOBBING.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE BRIDGEPORT SLAVONIAN CHURCH TROUBLE.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 13.-The trouble which has existed for a long time between members of St. John's Siavonian Church and the pastor, and which has resulted in Father Prybil expelling several members of the congregation on different oc casions, has by no means ceased with the expul-sion of the ringleaders. Efforts are constantly being made to harass the clergyman in his duties Father Prybli himself is authority for the statment that some of the most hot-headed ones have within a few days urged going up to the church and parish house on Christmas Day and mobbing and parish house on Christmas Day and mobbing the priest. He says he knows those who are trying to perpetrate the outrage, and has given them notice that if they persist in their present plans he will make complaint to the civil authorities to have them restrained.

Previous to the recent coming of Father Prybil to this parish the opposition to his predecessor was so pronounced that on several occasions it was deemed necessary to have policemen in the church during the services. The greater part of the congregation is now in accord with the pastor.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

IT IS SAID THAT PRESIDENT M'KINLEY WILL SEND A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CON-GRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

ness League have received word from Washington that President McKinley will make the proposed that President accuming the partment of Commerce and Industry the subject of a special message to Congress. Immediately after the holidays a delegation of citizens interested in the new department will go to the Capital to have the bill introduced in Congress. Many letters have the bill introduced in Congress. Many letters from Senators and Representatives at Washington have been received by the secretary of the Chicago Business League, in which the writers agree to support the bill and appeal to commercial and mercantile bodies all over the country to instruct their Representatives to vote in favor of the bill. An effort, it is said, will be made by delegates from this city to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Nashville to commit that body in favor of the new Department.

NO SALARIES FOR KANSAS JUDGES.

A BLUNDER OF THE POPULIST LEGISLATURE

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 13.—A peculiar condition of affairs confronts 50 of the 105 Probate Judges of Kansas. It has just been discovered that a big lunder was made by the Legislature last winter, which after January 1 will cut off the salaries of these officials. In its effort to retrench and re-form, the Populist Legislature passed a general fee and sale bill, which leaves the Probate Judges in the Western part of the State practically without compensation. Heretofore these judges received a compensation. Heretofore these judges received a salary of \$500 a year and all fees of the office. The new law gives them half of the fees, but in repealing the old law failed to provide for a salary. The new law compels the Probate Judge to keep his office open six days a week. In fifty of the counties of Kansas the annual fees will not average \$100.

WORLD'S FOREIGN MISSION CONGRESS.

IT WILL BE HELD IN THIS CITY IN APRIL, 1900-

A CALL ISSUED. Boston. Dec. 13.—A letter from a committee representing the foreign missionary societies of America, addressed to the secretaries of the Protestant foreign missionary societies of Great Britain and Europe, soliciting an expression of their views as to the desirability of convening a foreign missionary conference, similar in aim and character to the World's Missionary Conference of 1888, in New-York in the month of April, 1900, has met with a general and favorable response. In view of the general and favorable response. In view of the cordial feeling expressed, the American societies have authorized the holding of the conference, and, in pursuance of instructions from the committee and in the name of the American societies, an invitation has been issued, signed by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, of Boston, as chairman, and the Rev. Dr. H. N. Cobb, of New-York, representing the Reformed churches, as secretary. This invitation asks each society to be represented by two or more delegates in an ecumenical conference on foreign missions, to be held in New-York April 20, 1900, and to continue for ten days from that date. The invitations are to be sent to all Protestant foreign missionary societies of the world as far as they are known. The preparation of a programme will be begun at once.

AMERICAN BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORT. Boston, Dec. 13 .- The American Board of Foreign Boston, Dec. 13.—The American Board of Foreign Missions made public to-day its eighty-seventh annual report. The receipts from the New-England States were as follows: Maine, \$18,003.27; New-Hampshire, \$23,169.99; Vermont, \$15,519.34; Massachusetts, \$223,646.96; Rhode Island, \$18,007.39; Connecticut, \$80,-523,649.67, making a total for New-England of \$386,484.12. 687.07, making a total for New-England of \$386,484.12. The receipts from New-York were \$54,036.03. The total receipts from all sources were \$54,281.07. The report deals at length with the Turkish massacres, report deals at length with the Turkish massacres, and says that while many Christians were killed the number of professing Christians exceeds that previous to the outrages.

RAIN AND A BLIZZARD IN KANSAS. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13.-The first substantial Kansas City. Mo., Dec. 13.—The first substantial rain since last June in parts of Eastern Kansas fell yesterday. To-day an old-fashioned blizzard prevails all over Kansas and as far west as Raion, N. M. So far no damage to stock or stoppage of railway traffic is reported. In Western Missouri a wet snow has been failing since last night.

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FAMINE AND LAWLESSNESS

LIVES AND PROPERTY IMPERILLED IN ALASKA.

AN ALARMING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS REPORT-

ED BY CAPTAIN RAY-HE ASKS THAT THE TERRITORY BE DIVIDED AND A SEMI-MILITARY GOVERN-

MENT ESTABLISHED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 13 .- The reports from Captain P. H. Ray, 8th United States Infantry, now wintering in the nearest American territory to the Klondike, which were transmitted to Congress to-day by Secretary Alger in reply to the Senate resolution asking for details of the famine conditions in Alaska, are full of information tending to show that lawlessness and general demoralization in that territory next spring, when the snow melts and the ice breaks up on the rivers, are matters of deeper concern for the Government than taking care of the motley element which has been attracted across the 141st meridian into the Canadian possessions. When Captain Ray reported from Fort Yukon on September 15, it had been snowing steadily for four days, and the progress of stores up the river was stopped for the next six or eight months.

Here he made the astounding discovery not only that supplies at Dawson were very low in the middle of August, but that neither of the transportation companies had delivered anything there in the last month, "except one load of liquor and boots." At the time of his last report Captain Ray estimated that there were twelve hundred ploneers scattered along the Yukon between the boundary and the mouth, not including the great number stranded at St. Michaels. All these had the Klondike for their eventual destination, and were going into bivouac for the winter, to resume their journey in the spring. Many of them were without food and money, and their number was being daily augmented by disappointed miners escaping from Dawson down the river in search of shelter and food, which they had found it impossible to secure in Canadian territory. Food which the transportation companies failed to deliver at Dawson was stored at various points along the river, one steamer reaching Fort Yukon on September 16 with two hundred tons of provisions.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME EXPECTED.

These supplies, consisting to a considerable extent of staples, but including enormous quantities of liquor, are expected to lead to the wildest lawlessness this winter, there being no force to restrain the miners from making free use of anything they want. The infantry company which was sent to Fort St. Michaels is effectually penned up on that island, and two thousand miles of river are wholly unprotected by any force to maintain order or protect property. The Canadians have a force of seventy men around Dawson, which is further effective in driving lawless characters as well as the destitute over

to American jurisdiction. To remedy this condition Captain Ray's recommendations are in the main as follows: "Up to the present time the laws in this country have not been enforced, nor does there exist any means of enforcing them. All questions in dispute, criminal or civil, including rights of property, have been and are now settled by miners meetings, which practice has proven satisfactory under the old conditions of simple disputes between honest men, but is ill suited to present conditions and those which will arise and must conditions and those which will arise and must be met within the next tweive months. I do not believe it would be possible to obtain civil offi-cers who will remain in one place long enough to be of any service, and the performance of their duties will be secondary to their interests in mines; and where discoveries are being made on both sides of the border the civil govern-ment is liable to migrate to a foreign soil at any time a new discovery is made there. any time a new discovery is made there. I learned from Mr. Gage that the Commissioner recently appointed for Circle City has stopped at Dawson, and in all probability will never qualify; that Mr. Ross, the collector at the same place, has spent a large portion of his time in the Klondike.

THE REMEDY SUGGESTED.

"In view of such facts, and the anxious inquiry, 'Is the Government going to give us any form of law or protection of life and property?" made by people who have large interests at stake, I respectfully suggest that the Territory be separated, and the northern portion receive a provisional form of government of a semimilitary character; that the Governor and Secretary be officers of the Army, appointed by the President; with an entisted police force twenty strong, sufficiently well paid to secure trustworthy men; that officers of the Army be detailed as inspectors and sub-inspectors, with
powers of a magistrate; that at least two district judges be appointed, and a Superior Court
be established at the capital of the Territory;
and non-commissioned officers and privates of
the regular force be made eligible for detail on
the police force in cases of emergency, and,
when so serving, receive additional pay; that
the office (civil) of Commissioner of Mines be
established, with power to settle all disputes
arising as to property and rights of miners in
placer diggings, and that his duties and jurisdiction be defined by law; that Congress shall
enact ail laws for the government of the Territory as is now done for the District of Columbia.
This government should remain in force only
until such time as the condition of affairs shall
become more settled and the Territory has
sufficient population to justify full civil form of
government.

"I can devise no other method to meet promptstrong, sufficiently well paid to secure trust-

sufficient population to justify full civil form of softent population to justify full civil form of government.

"I can devise no other method to meet promptly the emergencies of next spring, and if Congress at its next session should see fit to enact such a law, it will, with the opening of navigation, at once give to the Territory what every good citizen is now asking for, viz., 'Protection to life and property,' and, if continued for only a year, will tide over the critical period and give to the Territory officers who can devote their whole time to their duties and to the development to the country, unprejudiced by local or personal interests. Should a provisional government be established, I recommend that the Government have constructed and put together at St. Michaels a strong river steamer of 150 tons capacity, to draw not more than 24 inches loaded, to be used in supplying outlying stations, patrolling the river, and in relief of people in distress. Could such a steamer be available here now, much suffering could be relieved."

DESTITUTION ON THE YUKON. A REPORT MADE TO THE SENATE BY SECRETARY

Washington, Dec. 13.—In answer to a Senate reso-lution calling for such information as the War Department possesses relative to the lack of food supplies on the Yukon River, Secretary Alger today submitted a letter, reciting his action in ing Captain Ray, of the 8th Infantry, to that country to investigate, and inclosing copies of the offi-cer's reports. Secretary Alger says: "From reports it will be seen that as early as September 1, and while en route up the Yukon, Captain Ray was in receipt of information to the effect that unless some relief expedition was sent to the ing district starvation, or at least great privation, would be inevitable. From other sources, including dispatches from the Chambers of Com-merce of Portland and Tacoma, which, while un-official, the Department believes to be thoroughly reliable, it is ascertained that since August 13 only 165 tons of provisions have reached Dawson City by river, and that the boats of the two trans-portation companies, with 2,000 tons of supplies for that place, were obliged to discharge their freight at Fort Yukon, four hundred miles north of Dawson City, owing to the lowness of the river between these two points.

"It is also learned from three independent sources that the population of Dawson and vicinity in October of this year was estimated to be not less than five thousand and probably was much in excess of that number, and that of the popula-tion of Dawson City and the country tributary therete a large number of American citizens are reported to have insufficient food to last them